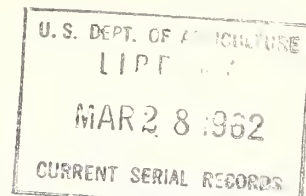


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FRANKLIN COUNTY

Agricultural

Stabilization

&

Conservation

Service

1961 Annual Report

Louisburg, N. C.



I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service as operated in Franklin County is a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture designed to serve the farmers within the county.

Agriculture, the principal industry in our county, must be healthy and prosperous in order for any of us to enjoy a comfortable standard of living.

The Congress has provided us with a Farm Program designed to maintain a fair price for many commodities produced by our farmers.

We of the Franklin County ASCS have been striving to administer the programs of this agency in such a manner that the utmost benefits may be obtained for all people.

This annual report is compiled and published annually by the Franklin ASC County Committee. The purpose of this report is to list the accomplishments of farm programs in Franklin County during 1961 and to briefly explain the function of our farm programs.

We would like for every citizen to become more familiar with our programs, and we hope our farmers will make use of every available benefit under the current ASCS programs.

The information herein should be a ready reference to all persons interested in agriculture and to the economy of our great nation.

OUR MOTTO: "SERVICE WITH A SMILE"

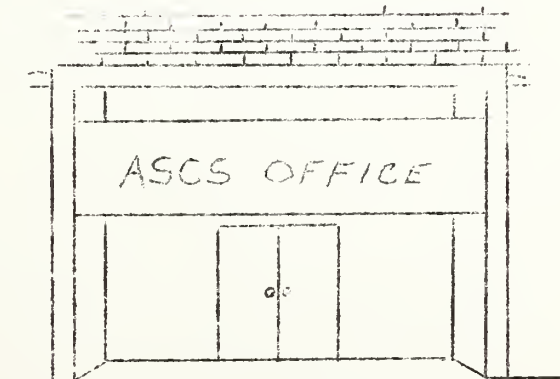


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ADMINISTRATION

The Franklin County ASCS programs are administered by farmer-elected county and community committeemen. Each year the farmers of each ASC community in the county elect three farmers to serve as community committeemen. The chairman of all community committees in the county also serves as a delegate to a county convention to elect three farmers to serve as county committeemen. The county committee is responsible for determining ASCS policy in the county within the regulations and for selection of the County Office Manager to be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the county office.

Although these county and community committeemen are called upon constantly for advice and assistance by their farmer neighbors they receive compensation only for the days worked in an official capacity. Any farm owner, tenant, or sharecropper who has participated during the past year or who will participate during the coming year in ASCS programs is eligible to vote in the annual committee election.

The ASCS Office is located in the Agriculture Building and is staffed with eight regular office employees and the county performance supervisor.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE

E. G. Brewer	- - - - -	Chairman
S. F. Williams	- - - - -	Vice-chairman
Charlie Merritt	- - - - -	Regular Member
J. W. House	- - - - -	First Alternate
A. C. Stallings	- - - - -	Second Alternate

COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

The Community Committeemen listed below were elected to administer ASCS farm programs for the 1961 election year which began October 1, 1960, and ended September 30, 1961. They are listed in the order of Chairman, Vice-chairman, Regular Member, First Alternate, and Second Alternate.

CEDAR ROCK

R.S. May
Clinton Daniels
Ollie Fisher
Wilbur Gardner
Jasper Collins

CYPRESS CREEK

A. C. Stallings
E. R. Moore
Charles Harris
Fred Lester
Curtis Wood

DUNN

H. W. Tant
Derrill Mitchell
Cameron Stallings
James Perdue
C. A. Batton

FRANKLINTON

P. F. Whitfield
Watson Mitchiner
Owen Wilder
T. D. Moore
Royal Jones

GOLD MINE

Melville Griffin
Garner Dement
Esley Manning
Linwood Gupton
Kirby Gupton

HARRIS

Thomas Perdue
Raeford Baker
George Richards
Moses Lloyd

HAYESVILLE

Calvin Ayscue
W. D. Foster
R. B. Tharrington
Tommie Ayscue
Joe Burgess

LOUISBURG

Russell Nelms
Ed Rogers
Elmo May
Paul Marks
Walter Ball

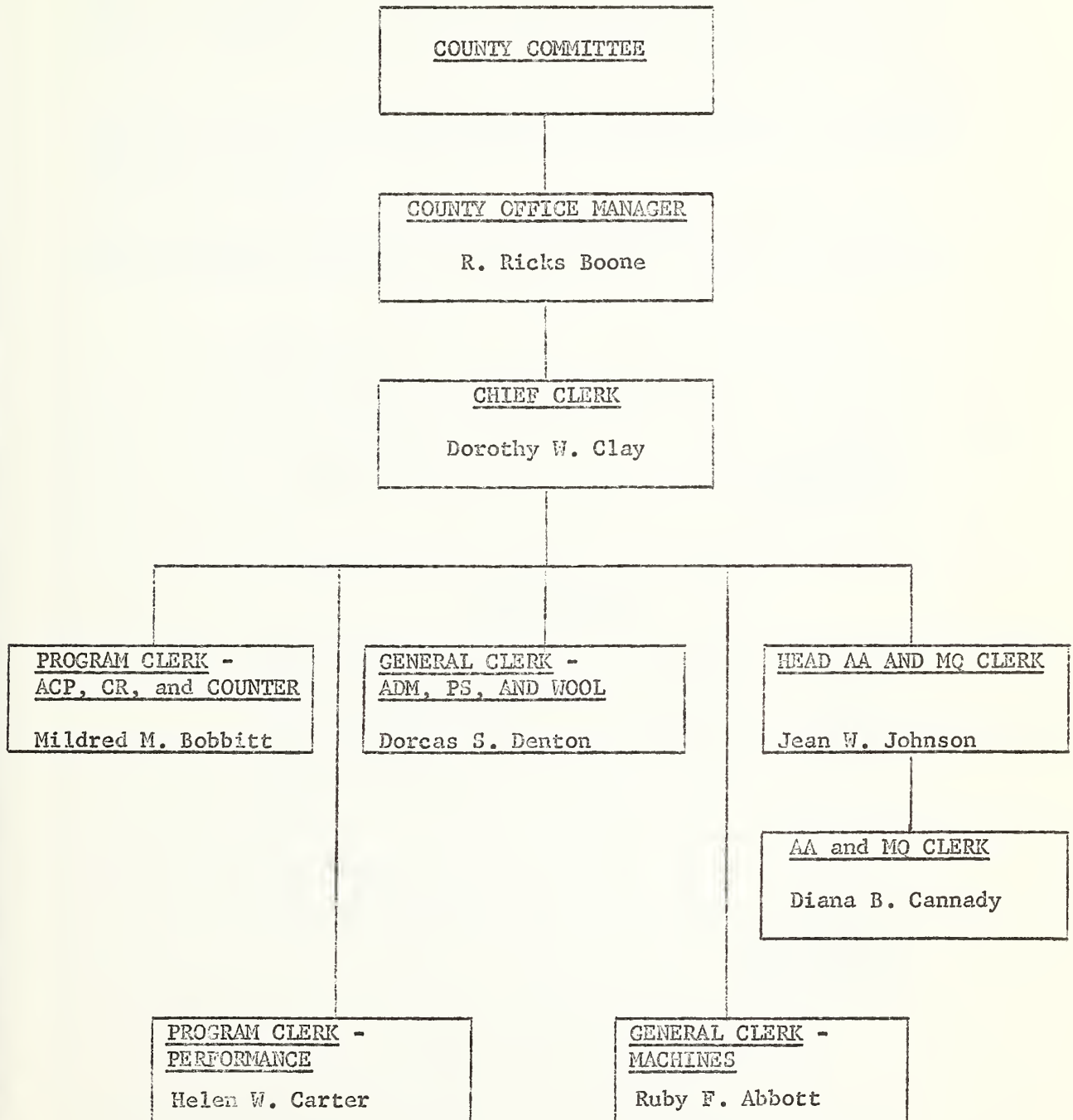
SANDY CREEK

D. L. Inscue
Ben Marshall
O. F. Tharrington
Charlie Merritt
E. N. Perdue

YOUNGSVILLE

Claude Wrenn
W. N. Williams
Claude Frazier
Ben Perry
Roger Fleming

1961 ORGANIZATION CHART - FRANKLIN COUNTY ASCS



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

A budget of \$86,062.00 was allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office for operating the 1961 fiscal year, which began July 1, 1960, and ended June 30, 1961. Each county office is annually allocated a specific amount of funds based on workload.

In addition to the allocation received for administrative expenses, money is collected from the farmer for premeasurement of allotment crops, remeasurement, disposition of excess acreage and redetermination of cropland.

The following table shows the expenditures and collections made by the Franklin County ASC Committee during the 1961 fiscal year:

Allocation - - - - -	\$86,062.00
Collections - - - - -	19,038.34
+ 1960 Collections Used - - - - -	<u>2,105.66</u>
	<u>\$107,206.00</u>

EXPENDITURES

County Committee - - - - -	2,305.50
Community Committee - - - - -	942.50
Other Personnel - - - - -	74,313.60
Travel - - - - -	7,500.02
Other Expenses - - - - -	6,934.18
Unused Allocation - - - - -	<u>15,210.20</u>
	<u>\$107,206.00</u>

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Agri. Stabilization & Cons. Serv.
Franklin County - Louisburg, N.C.

Postage and Fees Paid

Mr. Farmer
Route 2,
Louisburg, N.C.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Franklin County ASCS uses all channels available to furnish farmers and other interested persons with current information concerning the different programs in the county. In order to pass this information on as it was received in the county office, the following means were used:

No. of newsletters to committeemen - - - - -	50
No. of mailings of letters and cards to farmers - - - - -	49
No. of news releases furnished to press - - - - -	115
No. of news releases published - - - - -	66
No. of radio programs broadcast by ASCS representatives - - - - -	44
No. of spot announcements furnished radio stations - - - - -	56
No. of county office tours conducted - - - - -	3
No. of group talks made by ASCS representatives - - - - -	8

LISTEN TO RADIO STATION WYRN, LOUISBURG, N. C., EACH WEDNESDAY

AT 11:45 A.M. FOR ASCS NEWS!!!



THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is a national program through which the Government shares with the farmer the cost of carrying out soil and water conservation practices. This cost-sharing is made available for conservation over and above what farmers would carry out with their own resources and on their own initiative. The assistance may be in the form of financial aid or materials or services to obtain the needed conservation.

The AC Program was established by the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, and it has been in effect continuously since that date.

Everyone of us depends on agricultural soil and water resources for food, clothing, and shelter; and most of us also depend on these farm resources, directly or indirectly, for our income. The share provided by the government is an evidence of the interest of all the Nation's people in insuring future supplies of agricultural products.

Participation in the program is voluntary, and all farmers are eligible to take part.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONT'D.

During the year every farmer in Franklin County was given an opportunity to request the Federal Government to share the cost of those conservation practices included in the county program. The program was developed by local county agricultural workers; such as the County Agent, County Committee, Soil Conservationist, and District Forester. They were assisted by the District Fieldman.

The County ASC Committee determined the extent to which funds were available to share the cost of each approved practice on each farm. In making this determination, consideration was given to the amount of funds allocated to the county and to the conservation problems in the county and on individual farms. In addition to the assistance the Government provides, the farmer also bears about the same amount of the out-of-the-pocket cost.

The ACP has assisted to a great extent in making possible for the people of our Nation the highest standard of living in the history of the world. Our abundance of natural resources has provided food, clothing, shelter, and many industrial materials needed by an increasing population.

Soil and water conservation work was carried out on 1026 farms in Franklin County in 1961 under this program. There is a great need to expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.



HAVE YOU HEARD WHAT
FRANKLIN COUNTY

FARMERS ARE DOING
ABOUT CONSERVATION?

LOOK ON THE
NEXT PAGE !!!

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONT'D.

The following tables show a summary of our 1961 ACP performance:

ITEM	:	PARTICIPATING
(A)	:	FARMS
	:	(B)
1. No. Farms	:	1,026
2. Farmland	:	143,970
3. Cropland	:	50,323
4. Non-crop Pasture	:	5,384
5. Net Cost-share Before Adjustment	:	\$66,277.00
6. Amount of Adjustment for Small Cost-share Increase	:	\$6,616.00
7. Gross Cost-share to Farmers	:	\$72,893.00





AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONT'D.

PRACTICE	NUMBER OF FARMS	NUMBER OF ACRES OR UNITS	AMOUNT PAID TO FARMERS
Permanent Pasture Or Hay	139	786	\$18,746
Increasing Rotation Cover	100	583	3,483
Liming Materials On Farmland	81	1041	7,509
Contour Stripcropping	6	96	960
Field Stripping	2	18	90
Tree Planting	25	270	3,532
Improvement of Permanent Cover	64	811	9,022
Irrigation Dams	55	55	12,715
Timber Stand Improvement	5	28	224
Sod Waterways	17	687	687
Winter Cover	679	4413	9,141
Summer Cover	19	84	168

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been provided by Congress as a means of keeping supplies in line with demand on certain agricultural commodities. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice. The law defines the level to which the supply may rise before marketing quotas must be proclaimed. In 1961 marketing quotas were in effect on wheat, tobacco, cotton and peanuts in Franklin County.

Acreage allotments are apportioned to counties and individual farms on the basis of past history. Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his allotment may appeal, within 15 days after receipt of his notice, to a review committee composed of farmers from another county. If he is dissatisfied with the determination of the review committee, he may appeal to the courts.

After the crops are planted, a representative of the county committee measures the acreage planted to each allotment crop in order to determine if the acreage is planted within the allotment. For crops under marketing quotas, the production from any acreage in excess of the allotment is subject to a marketing quota penalty.

Farmers are given an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage before the crop is harvested in order to avoid the marketing quota penalty.

A marketing card is issued to each farm for each crop under marketing quotas for the purpose of identifying the crop at the time of marketing. The marketing card shows whether or not the crop is subject to any marketing quota penalty or eligible for price support.

Farm operators and persons or firms who purchase the crops are required to maintain certain records and to make reports relative to their purchases. These records and reports are made available to the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representative for inspection at any time to determine that the requirements of the law are being fully complied with.



R E F E R E N D U M S

TOBACCO - - - - - December 15, 1958

(a)	No. Eligible Voters	- - - - -	5800
(b)	No. Voting for Quotas	- - - - -	2058
(c)	No. Voting Against Quotas	- - - - -	108

WHEAT - - - - - July 21, 1960

(a)	No. Eligible Voters	- - - - -	25
(b)	No. Voting for Quotas	- - - - -	21
(c)	No. Voting Against Quotas	- - - - -	2

UPLAND COTTON - - - - - December 13, 1960

(a)	No. Eligible Voters	- - - - -	2500
(b)	No. Voting for Quotas	- - - - -	759
(c)	No. Voting Against Quotas	- - - - -	12

PEANUT - - - - - December 15, 1959

(a)	No. Eligible Voters	- - - - -	2
(b)	No. Voting for Quotas	- - - - -	2
(c)	No. Voting Against Quotas	- - - - -	0

T O B A C C O

Franklin County's 1961 tobacco allotment was 11,384.00 acres. The harvested acreage for the county was 11,140.87.

Tobacco continues to be the chief source of income for Franklin County farmers.

Listed below is a tabulation of tobacco production and yield for each community for 1961:

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>HARVESTED ACREAGE</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>YIELD</u>
Cedar Rock	1372.01	2,373,056	1730
Cypress Creek	597.85	917,634	1535
Dunn	1634.15	3,407,590	2085
Franklinton	930.34	1,471,679	1582
Gold Mine	624.16	965,960	1548
Harris	1349.83	2,452,126	1817
Hayesville	1166.84	1,929,701	1654
Louisburg	1568.86	2,622,554	1672
Sandy Creek	999.97	1,612,373	1612
Youngsville	904.01	1,580,377	1748
COUNTY TOTAL	<u>11,148.02</u>	<u>19,333,055</u>	<u>1734</u>

C O T T O N

Cotton is a major commodity in the economy of North Carolina. It ranks second as the source of income in Franklin County.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years - 1954 through 1961. Growers vote annually to determine if quotas will be in effect for the coming year.

On December 13, 1960, the cotton referendum was held; and marketing quotas were approved for 1961.

1961 Cotton Allotment - - - - -	10,920.5
No. of farms with cotton allotments - - - -	2400
No. of harvested acres - - - - -	9,130.1
No. farms releasing allotment for 1961 - -	453
No. acres released - - - - -	1,514.7
No. acres reapportioned to farms in county-	1,113.0
No. acres released to State Office - - - -	393.0
No. acres released by CR farm (not reapportioned)	3.7





W H E A T

Wheat growers vote annually to determine if marketing quotas will be in effect for the coming year. Wheat marketing quotas for 1961 were approved by growers in a referendum on July 21, 1960.

The 1961 wheat allotment of 3,519.0 acres was allotted to 1170 farms. Farmers with no allotment or with an allotment of less than 15 acres were permitted to plant up to 15 acres of wheat to use on the farm or sell on the open market. These farmers were not eligible for price support.

Farmers were permitted to plant up to 30 acres of feed-wheat with county committee approval. We had 1 feed wheat agreement in 1961.

There were 1,423 farms on which 7,041.4 acres of wheat was planted in 1961.

- - - - -

P E A N U T S

1961 Peanut Allotment - - - - -	9.5
No. farms with peanut allotments - -	3
Acreage planted to peanuts - - - - -	9.5
Total production - - - - -	4095
Yield per acre - - - - -	431



TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program which has been in effect for five years was again administered by ASCS. The same varieties, Coker 139, Coker 140, and Dixie Bright 244, were on the discount list for 1961.

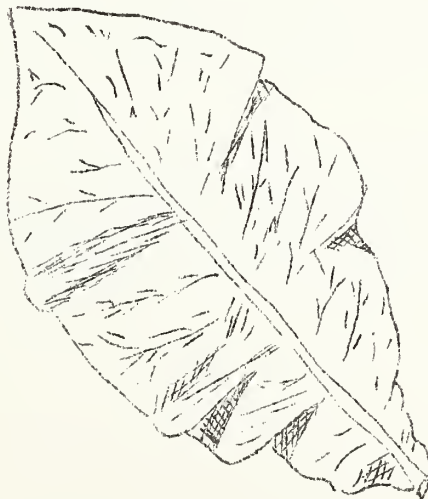
These varieties have proven to be undesirable to most of the trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value.

As in 1960, farmers were careful in their selection of seed; and as a result, we did not have any farm on which it was determined that discount varieties were grown.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. To begin with each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All of these statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties.

Although we did not have an indication that discounted varieties were planted in the county, the check did not stop here. The State Office had trained Identification Specialists visit the county for further inspection.

These "Specialists" checked a small percentage of farms across the county. Their check did not turn up any of the discounted varieties, and this meant that for 1961 all tobacco produced in Franklin county was eligible for the full level of price support.



FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The Feed Grain Program is a voluntary program designed to increase farm income, to stop the buildup of feed grain surplus, and reduce it if possible, to reduce the risk of serious over production of meat, poultry, and dairy products, to reduce Government costs of farm programs, and to assure consumers fair and stable prices for meat, poultry, and dairy products.

All producers of corn and grain sorghum are eligible to take part in the feed grain program under which the acreage of corn and grain sorghum is reduced and diverted to conservation uses. The program is voluntary; but participation by farmers who produce corn and grain sorghum is required if they want to be eligible for price support on their crops of corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and rye.

A base was determined for each farm by getting an average of the 1959-60 corn and grain sorghum grown on the farm.

The minimum acreage for diversion from either corn or grain sorghum or a combination of both to qualify as a cooperator and be eligible for price support is calculated from the established base for a farm. The minimum reduction is 20 percent of the base. The maximum acreage that can be diverted to conservation uses varies, depending upon the size of the base. If the farm base is 25 acres or less, the base becomes the maximum diversion. If the farm base is more than 25 acres but not more than 100 acres, the maximum diversion is 20 acres plus 20 percent of the base. If the farm base is more than 100 acres, the maximum is 40 percent of the base.

Each cooperating farm has a "permitted acreage" for corn and grain sorghums. This is figured by subtracting the diverted acreage from the base determined for the farm. This is the largest acreage of corn and grain sorghum that can be produced on the farm to continue as a cooperating farm.

At the time a producer signs his intention to participate, he may request an advance payment not to exceed one-half his estimated total payment for participation in the program. If he takes an advance payment, the balance is received when performance on the farm has been established.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM CONT'D.

The following table shows a breakdown of the participation in the Feed Grain Program.

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NO. FARMS</u>	<u>FARM BASE</u>	<u>NO. FARMS ENROLLED</u>	<u>DIVERTED ACREAGE</u>	<u>PAYMENT</u>
Cedar Rock	347	3057	103	644.7	\$16264.14
Cypress Creek	131	1521	40	239.2	5895.95
Dunn	337	3046	148	1016.3	28054.23
Franklinton	287	2160	88	634.7	16384.46
Gold Mine	220	1708	75	434.6	10236.92
Harris	249	2741	103	700.4	18171.57
Hayesville	204	1818	62	434.3	11014.88
Louisburg	269	3113	122	1038.3	26764.08
Sandy Creek	242	1642	72	375.4	9928.06
Youngsville	200	2212	96	727.8	17192.43
TOTAL	<u>2486</u>	<u>23018</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>6295.7</u>	<u>\$159956.77</u>

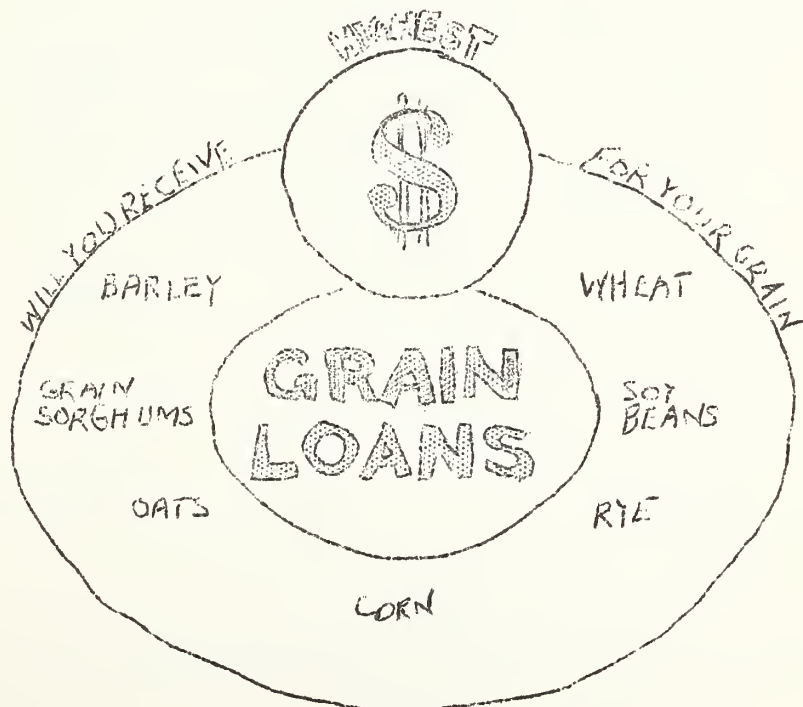
PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

In order to stabilize farm income and insure farmers a fair share of the National income, the United States Department of Agriculture has instituted price supports on basic crops tying in with the acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. This is based on the principle that if the farmer should produce only what the people will demand plus a normal carryover, he should be guaranteed the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were not devised to produce scarcities but to keep production in line with demand. If the farmer produces only the amounts specified by acreage allotments and marketing quotas, then he in turn is guaranteed a certain price for his products.

In 1961 the prices of commodities were supported through farm stored loans, warehouse stored loans, and purchase agreements. In order to take advantage of price support programs in 1961, a farmer had to plant within his allotment, participate in the 1961 Feed Grain Program, where applicable, and provide adequate storage for the commodity.

There were 4 wheat loans disbursed by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1961. Three of these were warehouse stored loans and 1 was a farm stored loan.



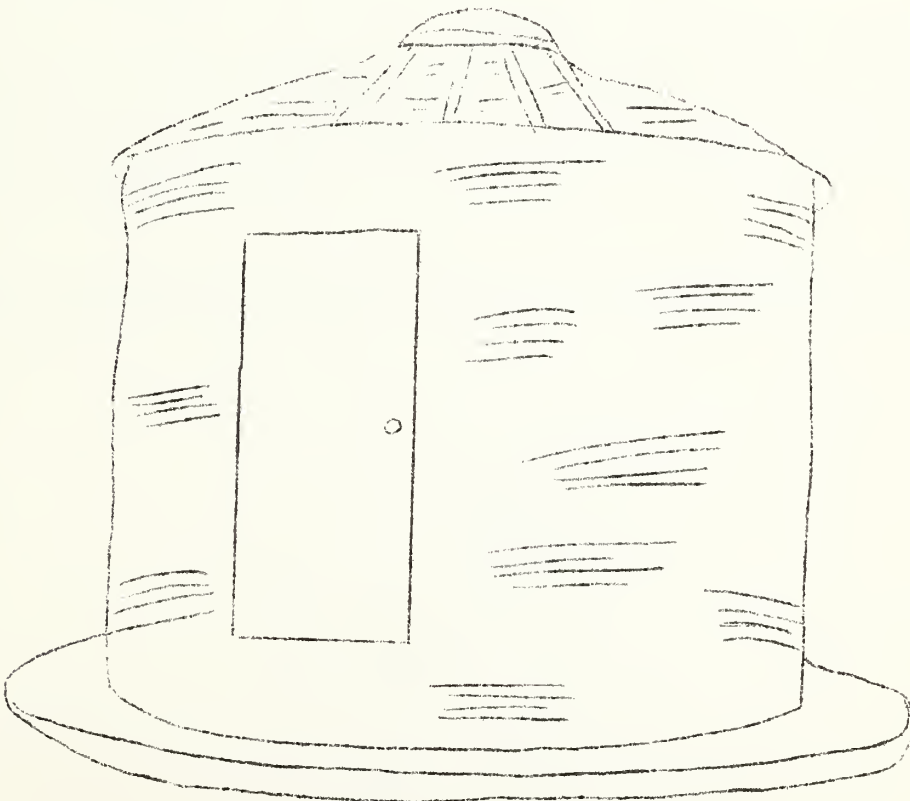
FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYER LOAN PROGRAMS

To help farmers provide facilities for storing commodities to be placed under price support, loans are available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and mobile drying equipment.

Under this program farmers can borrow up to 95% of the cost of new storage bins including the cost of erection and up to 95% of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile drying equipment.

Loans on bins are repayable in four annual installments, and loans on driers are repayable in three annual installments. In each case, the first payment becomes due one year from the date of disbursement. These loans bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

In 1961 Franklin County had 3 outstanding facility loans and 1 mobile dryer loan. The mobile dryer loan was repaid in full.



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The Congress in 1954 passed the National Wool Act in order to encourage the annual domestic production of approximately 300 million pounds of shorn wool, grease basis, at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

The Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to provide an incentive, or support price that would encourage additional production of shorn wool, taking into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production. For the 1961 marketing year the Secretary established an incentive price of 62¢ per pound for shorn wool. This same incentive price level also prevailed during all prior marketing years during which the Act has been in effect.

Shorn wool incentive payments are computed as a percentage of each producer's cash returns from wool sales. The rate of payment is the percentage required to raise the national average price received by producers for wool up to the incentive price of 62¢ per pound. Payments are also made on sales of unshorn lambs at a rate per hundred-weight of live animals marketed to compensate for the wool on them on a basis comparable to the incentive payments on shorn wool.

Since the incentive payment rate cannot be determined until after the end of the marketing year when the national average price received by producers can be determined, payments for the 1961 marketing year will not be made until about July, 1962. Payments for sales made during the 1960 marketing year were made to producers during the summer of 1961.

There were 4 applications for shorn wool and 3 applications for lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter accepted by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1961.



PERFORMANCE

One of the key factors in administering ASCS programs is the determination of whether producers are in compliance with program provisions. In making these determinations farm visits are made by ASCS representatives. The ASC county committee employ performance reporters to:

- (1) Measure the acreage devoted to crops subject to acreage allotments and marketing quotas.
- (2) Inspect and measure the acreage designated under the Soil Bank Program.
- (3) Measure the acreage of crops classified as soil bank base crops.
- (4) Make farm visits at the expense of farmers for the purpose of remeasuring or witnessing the disposition of excess acreage.
- (5) Make farm visits at the expense of the farmer for the purpose of measuring and staking acreage to be planted to allotment crops.
- (6) Measure the diverted acreage under the Feed Grain Program.
- (7) Measure the permitted acreage under the Feed Grain Program.
- (8) Determine compliance with the terms of CR contracts.

These performance reporters are thoroughly trained in this work by state and county performance supervisors and other personnel to insure accurate determinations. The work of each performance reporter is spot checked periodically to further insure that proper determinations are made. Sufficient personnel are also employed to handle the office work required to process the determinations made in the field.

Aerial photographs are used for measuring field acreage. Aerial photography has proven to be the most accurate way of measuring acreage. Performance reporters plot the exact field as planted in its proper location on the photograph or measure from objects outside the planted area in order to establish on the photograph the exact point where the crop to be measured begins and ends. Land in the field not planted to the crop being measured which is eligible for deduction is measured and listed as a deduction from the field acreage.

PERFORMANCE CONT'D.

Photographs returned to the county office are checked for completeness. Acreage is determined from the photograph by the use of a planimeter, a precision built instrument for determining acreage. To insure accuracy, each field is checked three times.

As performance visits are completed, notices of determined acreages are mailed to producers. Farms not in compliance with program provisions are given adequate time to adjust any irregularities.

SUMMARY OF 1961 PERFORMANCE

WHEAT

Number of farms measured and/or estimated - - - - -	120
Reporters employed - - - - -	5
Supervisors employed - - - - -	1

PREMEASUREMENT

Number of farms premeasured - - - - -	815
Number of reporters employed - - - - -	17
Supervisors employed - - - - -	1

REGULAR PERFORMANCE

Number of farms measured - - - - -	2723
Number of reporters employed - - - - -	49
Number of assistant supervisors employed - - - - -	3
Supervisors employed - - - - -	1
Temporary office employees employed - - - - -	11

REMEASUREMENT AND DISPOSITION

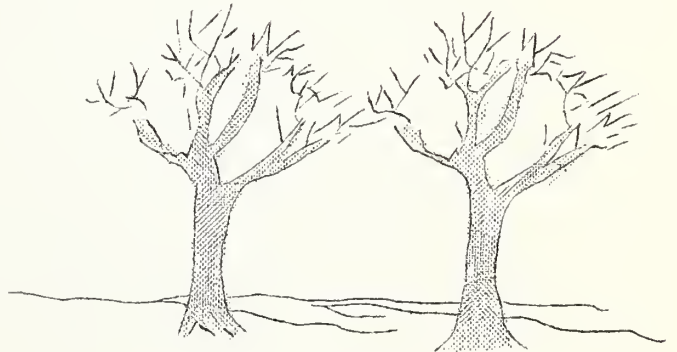
Number of farms remeasured - - - - -	293
Number of farms on which disposition of excess acreage was made - - - - -	656

CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Conservation Reserve is the remaining phase of the Soil Bank Program. This program was designed to retire cropland from production for a period of years and to conserve and build the soil.

Farmers can no longer sign contracts to participate, but those who are signed up receive an annual payment on the acreage in reserve until the contract expires.

Franklin County has nine conservation reserve contracts with 335.1 acres of land in the program. This land is planted in forest trees. The annual payment made in 1961 amounted to \$3,888.34.





MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The county ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs.

Meetings were held during the year with Community Committeemen, Vendors, Agricultural Technical Committee, Agricultural Workers Council, Ginners, Buyers, Reporters, and Farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spotchecking vendors records, spotchecking ACP practices, furnishing information to farmers and others, accepting deposits for remeasuring, premeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, making farm reconstitutions, preparing the monthly expense account and program reports.

The social highlight of the year was the annual committeemen's banquet held in March at the Green Hill Country Club. After the meal, a program of entertainment was presented. One of the events of the evening was the presentation of "Length of Service" awards. The guest speaker was Mr. A. P. Hassell, Jr., State Executive Director, who presented a most inspiring talk on problems facing the American farmer today. The program was concluded with dancing.

C O N C L U S I O N

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the help and cooperation given us by other agricultural agencies, farmers, businessmen, the local newspaper, radio station personnel, and others who had a part in making the programs administered by ASCS in 1961 a success.

For their generosity in providing adequate office space, we wish to thank our county commissioners. We also would like to thank Carl D. Bunn, our district fieldman, the State Office personnel and the State Committee for their guidance and advice in the administration of our programs.

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agriculture Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg, N. C. Our office is open each day - Monday through Friday - from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., except for legal holidays. The telephone number is GY 6-3322.

The entire office personnel were reared on farms and are familiar with the farmers' problems. Our duty is to administer the programs which are designed for our farmers and to keep them informed on matters pertaining to the various programs. We are ready and willing to help you with any farm problem that you may have. Please feel free to come by the office or telephone us at any time to discuss your farm problems.



